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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade

Vol. LVIII No. 11

DECEMBER 1, 1933

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.

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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

F. R. KILNER, Editor

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EDITORIAL communications on subjects connected with nurseries, arboriculture or other phases of commercial horticulture are welcomed by the editor. Also articles on the subjects and papers prepared for conventions of nursery associations.

## CARRYING ON.

To carry on the policies and ideals of the magazine he founded has been the object of the family of the late Ralph T. Oleott, since his death in April, 1932. He had put his whole thought and energy into THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN and pursued a course of independence aimed always at the betterment of the industry which made the periodical outstanding and well entitled to the caption, "The Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Industry." His unique place could not be filled, for he was the founder of nursery trade journalism in America.

In order that the magazine might continue to fulfill his ideals and to progress in the pathway on which he directed it, the management and ownership of THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN has been transferred to experienced hands, those which have directed one of the largest and most successful commercial horticultural periodicals in this country. With the resources and direction thus available, THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN can be counted upon to continue its past record, and to develop and progress to the greater service of the nursery industry which the future of horticulture in this country will require. As an independent medium in that field and devoted solely to those interests, THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN hopes for the full support and coöperation which it has received in the past from the members of the industry and its organizations.



## The Mirror of the Trade

### FOR AN ACTIVE A. A. N.

The vigorous way in which the American Association of Nurserymen works in behalf of the industry is no better illustrated than by the report of the committee headed by E. C. Hilborn to gain for the industry benefit from the erosion-control projects being undertaken by the federal government. If the committee and the association are successful in having the planting material for these projects furnished by the commercial nurseries of the country, instead of the government's establishing its own nurseries to grow material, there will be a tremendous gain. At a time like the present, that gain would be doubly important, for it would offset some of the current effects of the general business depression. Members of the trade in all parts of the country would benefit, and their support should, in consequence, be prompt and ready in forthcoming.

Work of this kind is only accomplished through organization, and the A. A. N. has shown itself repeatedly to be effective in this fashion. To function, it requires funds, obtained through the dues of members in the association. Those already in the organization should realize the value of sending in their dues at this time, so that the important work can be carried forward. Nurserymen eligible to membership and not now in the association can serve their own ends no better than by applying for membership.

Other activities of the A. A. N. are covered in the annual report which has recently gone out to members of the organization. One of the most important is the collection bureau, operated by Secretary Sizemore. The large total of collections of old accounts made in the past year is evidence of the service which the bureau renders its membership.

Many other accomplishments of the association might be enumerated, but the conclusion should be self-evident to nurserymen with a large investment at stake and an important place in their respective communities—that active support of such an organization is the best means of protecting their investment and promoting their business.

THE fourth annual nurserymen's conference will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., January 23 to 25.

### TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A trade association is defined as "an organization of business men in and serving an industry for mutually helpful service and better business."

Could anyone possibly alone and individually accomplish all of the things which have been accomplished through organized effort? Could individuals who have never supported organized effort have survived without it?

### FIGHT FOR FEDERAL FUNDS.

"The fight against these state nurseries must be continued if our industry is to take full advantage of this opportunity to foster a new and fertile market for our products in this roadside improvement program. Otherwise, these so-called soil-erosion nurseries would soon be competing for the business of the highway departments.

"We're in a good business that now has a brighter future. Let's fight for our fair share of these federal funds for roadside improvement and then keep this business where it belongs—with established commercial nurseries."—Carl C. Lumry.

### LIVING UP TO SLOGAN.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the interest that THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN has taken in behalf of the nursery industry and would be pleased at any time to recommend your magazine to our membership, as we feel that you have done everything in your power to coöperate and give us publicity on matters that are vital to the nursery industry. In other words, you are right in your slogan, 'Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade'."—M. C. Hepler, Secretary-Treasurer, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Pardeeville, Wis.

L. M. GEMINDER, who is now Mrs. Floyd L. Hoyt in private life, has joined the editorial staff of the Lumber Co-operator, a trade magazine for retail lumber dealers of the northeast. She is known to many nurserymen as the capable assistant of Ralph T. Oleott in the management of THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN in the latter years of his life, and she acted as its editor subsequent to the death of its founder in 1932.

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# AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

**The Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade**

*The Nurseryman's Forte:  
To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful*

Vol. LVIII

DECEMBER 1, 1933

No. 11

## Protest New Government Nurseries

**E. C. Hilborn, Chairman of Government and State Nurseries Committee of A. A. N., Reports on Work Thus Far**

Newspapers in August carried the following announcement: "The public works administration Saturday announced an allotment for additional work, giving projects in all sections of the country. The projects approved included establishment of nine erosion-control nurseries by the Department of Agriculture at a cost of \$70,000 each, at Mandan, N. D.; Woodward, Okla.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Elsberry, Mo.; Silverhill, Ala.; Hayes, Kan.; North Platte, Neb.; Ames, Ia., and one in North Carolina to be located later."

The nurserymen of the entire country were at once aroused. From many states protests were sent to Washington. State associations, such as the Iowa Nurserymen's Association, started an active program of protest. I wish it were possible publicly to acknowledge the good work done by many nurserymen throughout the country through various means of contact.

### Conferences.

Our committee immediately got busy on this important matter. Handicapped through want of funds, we have pressed into service Clarence Siebenthaler, chairman of the national planning committee, and the other members of his committee who have made several trips to Washington working on the code. Throughout the work he has had the untiring support of our most capable friend, M. Q. Macdonald. These members have given us excellent service, and we feel much has been accomplished. We will try to give the nurserymen a brief picture of some of the steps to this stage, so that they may be informed and that they may know that this work is not being neglected by the American Association.

Since early September several conferences have been held with the various heads and assistant heads of the bureau of plant industry and even with Secretary Wallace. We were fortunate in making our first contacts quickly, for the first conference resulted in the government's consent to suspend any action until further conferences might be held and "to do nothing further on the subject of erosion-control nurseries until our committee could have a conference on the subject with other department officials."

Conferences have been held with Assistant Secretary Tugwell, Dr. Kellerman and Secretary Wallace.

Throughout these discussions we have kept before the administration the following points: First, that there are now in existence established nurseries with sufficient plant material for this work to put conservation camps to work immediately in planting; that otherwise the emergency which now exists will have passed before the government can establish new nurseries and produce new stock; that nurseries are overloaded with large surpluses of very suitable plant material for erosion-control work. Second, the inconsistency of a program wherein the government adds to an already overstocked market and another branch of the same department is trying to help the industry by curtailing production and increasing prices for the group which admittedly has such a large potential buying power. Third, that nurserymen have the equipment, the propagation plants, the lands with idle men anxious to go to work and that these nurserymen will gladly undertake to grow all the material needed in the shortest possible space of time and will grow this at cost plus a very small profit.

We are pleased to say that the last conference and the last correspondence have shown an encouraging attitude from the Department of Agriculture. Without giving names, I quote from one of the responsible heads to one of our committee:

### Encouragement from Department.

"The bureau of plant industry of this department is giving consideration to the feasibility of utilizing plants available in commercial nurseries and also to the production through these agencies of such nursery stock as may be promptly needed in aiding the public works project on erosion control. Detailed plans of the needs of the public works erosion-control project are not available, however, and accordingly formulation of our plans is impracticable at the present time. Within a few weeks, however, it is believed that consultation between representatives of the nursery trade and the bureau of plant industry will be desirable, and at least tentative plans may then be worked out.

"In general, it will be the expectation of the bureau of plant industry to maintain headquarters at several points in the areas where erosion-control work may be aided, carrying forward such experimental work as is needed and also volume production of materials not readily obtainable from commercial sources. According to the bureau officials, a considerable quantity of the planting material can be satisfactorily secured through contact arrangements with commercial nurseries, and the questions of the species desired, the size and condition of the individual plants and the climatic or other conditions under which the stock should be produced will be questions that should receive first consideration."

### Information Needed.

There seems to be an opinion held by many of the officials in Washington that the government nurseries thus far have been a help and not a harm to the nurserymen, having stimulated the use of nursery stock. That we may be fortified with actual information in this matter, our committee will welcome definite information from the various nurserymen throughout the country that have felt the effects of government competition. These must be facts, not generalizations, actual facts where orders have



**E. C. Hilborn.**



been canceled, where business has been lost, where improper parties have secured stock, etc.

#### Support Association.

In closing this open letter, I wish to state that the nurserymen are deeply indebted to Mr. Siebenthaler and his committee and to Mr. Macdonald for their hard work. It seems a great pity that at this most critical time, when there is much follow-up work to do, we should be without funds to pay the expenses of the necessary follow-up. This seems all the more pitiful when we realize that within the past two years, through our efficient secretary and traffic manager, nurserymen have been saved a great deal of money by lower freight rates secured and by the securing of second-class express rates on nursery stock. It would seem that common gratitude would prompt every self-respecting nurseryman to see that his membership fees were sent to the A. A. N. It is the simplest and most sensible form of insurance, to say the least. Because so many nurserymen have not paid their dues this past year and the dues that are paid have considerably dropped, funds are not available.

This work must be carried forward. The A. A. N. is organized; it is functioning well, and under the able leadership of President Lovett the year 1933 will stand out as one of the years of greatest accomplishment that the nurserymen have ever experienced through their association.

If this letter, which is in somewhat the nature of a report, seems to lack in definiteness, we ask our friends kindly to consider that we are still in the midst of conferences and discussions and that we hope to have something much more interesting to report in the near future. In the meantime, they may be assured that nothing is being overlooked and that our committee is carrying on to the best of its ability.

#### PENNSYLVANIA'S NURSERIES.

More nurseries and a greater acreage of nursery stock were inspected and licensed during the past year than ever before in the history of the state, according to F. M. Trimble, chief nursery inspector, Pennsylvania. The final report for the inspection year which closed September 30 shows 763 nurseries containing 10,000 acres of stock licensed. This number represents an increase of eighty nurseries over the previous year.

When the first nursery inspection law was passed, in 1901, there were only 121 nurseries, containing 2,200 acres, records indicate. The increase during the past few years is explained as due largely to many dealers' growing their own ornamental stock on a small scale.

## Eastern Code Group Meets

### Regional Committee at New York

A meeting of the nurserymen's eastern regional administrative committee, held at the Hotel New Yorker, New York, November 22, was attended by Chairman A. J. Jennings, Springfield, N. J.; J. Howes Humphreys, Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Neal Millane, Cromwell, Conn., and Secretary E. L. D. Seymour, New York; also by the following other members of the regional executive committee: Harlan P. Kelsey, East Boxford, Mass.; E. H. Costich, Westbury, N. Y.; F. M. Schmidt, Millburn, N. J., and R. H. Elliott, Evans City, Pa., and five guests including Donald D. Wyman, of the Nurserymen's National Planning Committee.

Mr. Wyman reported in some detail on the efforts of the National Planning Committee to prepare a new and improved national marketing agreement in line with the information and criticisms obtained during and after its lengthy meeting in Washington early in October, when it had long conferences with members of the A. A. A. and N. R. A. As a result of intensive work since that time, there will shortly be ready for submission to the various regional groups a complete new proposed agreement, which, the National Planning Committee feels, contains provisions that will be applicable to trade problems throughout the country and that will go a long way in the direction of needed and desired improvement.

He also reviewed the work of the N. P. C. (done unexpectedly because the matter came up during its Washington meeting) in starting a backfire of constructive criticism and protest against the government's proposal to establish a number of erosion-control nurseries at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars that would simply produce stock already available—at probably less cost—on commercial nurseries. With this initial accomplishment as a foundation, the industry can and should keep up the pressure to prevent such uneconomical and detrimental use of public works funds while vigorously supporting the plans for increased planting for erosion control and for roadside improvement.

The committee, appreciating and commending the hard work of the N. P. C., went on record as urging the desirability of, first, definite action as rapidly as possible and, second, the more frequent distribution of progress reports and information about the proposed marketing agreement, so that the industry in general and the regional groups in particular would be better informed and able to carry forward whatever work they could undertake

looking to stabilization of nursery business methods on a sounder basis with benefit for all concerned.

Treasurer J. Howes Humphreys reported difficulty in meeting the expenses of the committee's executive office, because, while two of the states in the region had sent in their assessments of \$150 per delegate as requested by the committee at the last meeting, they had done so with the understanding that they would not be used until the contributions from the other states had been received, at least in part. Delegates from several of these states reported that, with their association funds tied up, it had been necessary to seek small voluntary contributions from the members of the trade at large with resulting unavoidable delay. Progress was reported, however, which it was felt would be greatly helped as the members of the industry received more information about the anticipated national agreement and the desirability of maintaining regional facilities for committee work so it would be in readiness to take definite action the moment the national agreement—and a regional agreement if necessary—is submitted to Washington for consideration.

It was emphasized in the discussion that, while the members of the regional committees as well as the National Planning Committee are giving much time, thought and work to the code problems without compensation and at their own expense, there are additional costs incident to the preliminary work which have to be taken care of. It is for this purpose that nurserymen are being asked to help, since the whole and sole objective is the betterment of trade conditions for all. Information will be gladly supplied regarding any phases of the regional situation on application to the Eastern Regional Executive Committee, 448 West Thirty-seventh street, New York.

#### BUSINESS EMBARRASMENTS.

**Bethayres, Pa.**—A schedule showing liabilities of \$12,559 and assets of \$6,490 has been filed by the Asplundh Nurseries with Judge Dickinson, Philadelphia.

**Wyoming, O.**—Carl Faulhaber, nursery agent, 738 Brooks avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of \$10,584.34 and assets of \$6,500, including \$5,600 in life insurance.

### THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

Is accomplishing much for the Nursery Trade.  
With a record of fifty-eight years of service.  
Practical departments and active committees.  
National conventions of inestimable value.

Unite with other representative nurserymen throughout the country to protect your interest and advance your business. Only nurserymen of high ideals are eligible to membership.

President—Lester C. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J.

Vice-President—Miles Bryant, Princeton, Ill.

Write **CHARLES SIZEMORE, Secretary, Louisiana, Mo.,** for full particulars  
1934 CONVENTION, JULY 17-19, NEW YORK CITY



# Planting for Highway Improvement

By L. C. Chadwick

Department of Horticulture, Ohio State University

Since the advent of the automobile the people of this country have neglected the use of plant materials along their highways. Every effort has been extended to gain space by widening our highways and straightening the curves. With this accomplished, many of our roads have lost their natural beauty through the elimination of trees and shrubs to the extent that we now find many wind-swept and sun-scorched stretches of concrete.

Such barren highways have resulted not only in the destruction of our natural beauty adjoining them, but have made it easier for the placement of offensive billboards, of unsightly gas and barbecue stands and of the dangerous flanking rows of poles of the utility companies, to detract our attention from pleasing distant views. Fortunately, through the efforts of a few groups of people who appreciate the beauties of nature, many states have undertaken programs of highway beautification.

## Appropriations.

The first step in any program of beautification is to secure the necessary appropriation for the proper execution of the work. Three per cent of the highway appropriation is an adequate amount to set aside for this work when it is placed in the hands of a

person well versed in horticultural practices and entirely separated from the funds of the highway commission. Two and one-half per cent of this sum should be used in actual planting operations, while the other one-half per cent should be used for proper maintenance of the plant materials.

The beautification of highways cannot be accomplished alone by planting trees and shrubs, but must be accompanied by control over the location of service stations, roadside stands, communication poles and signboards. It is hoped that it will not be long before all states will adopt laws prohibiting the use of signboards along public thoroughfares. This will do much to prevent the obstruction of many of nature's beauty spots and allow for the greater enjoyment of nature's scenery. An effort should be made to control the type of service station and roadside stand or encourage a better. This might be accomplished by passing legislation calling for the development of certain types of buildings and restricting them to definite areas.

## Pole Lines.

One of the exceedingly difficult problems confronting the highway commission is that of the pole lines of utility companies. Not only are the flanking

rows of poles unsightly, but the tree butchery that the employees of these companies frequently practice insults the intelligence of the American people and is entirely unnecessary. Little beautification of our highways can be expected by future planting as long as the utility companies are allowed to operate as in the past. Much can be accomplished by the restricted cooperation of such companies with the highway beautification commission. Until the time arrives when the utility companies will be required to place their lines underground, the location of lines aboveground must be judiciously controlled. In many cases, severe trimming of trees may be avoided and their natural beauty preserved by a slight variation in the direction of the pole lines, by the use of side arms or by the use of shorter or higher poles.

## Benefits of Planting.

When trimming of trees becomes necessary, skill and forethought should be employed. In no case should tree topping be permitted. The best method to employ in pruning operations is not to permit the public utility to do its own work. Such trimming as is necessary should follow permits issued by the highway beautification commission and be carried out under its supervision.

When the aforementioned ills have

## PLANTS FOR HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION.

### LOW SHRUBS (1 to 3-foot).

- Lonicera syringantha, lilac honeysuckle.  
DSH—Symphoricarpos Chenaultii, Chenault symphoricarpos.  
DESH—Taxus cuspidata, Japanese yew.

### SMALL SHRUBS (4 to 5-foot).

- Aronia arbutifolia, red chokeberry.  
A—Azalea calendulaceae, flame azalea.  
AS—Azalea nudiflora, Pinkster flower.  
E—Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana, Pfitzer juniper.  
ADE—Rhododendron carolinianum, Carolina rhododendron.  
Rhus canadensis, fragrant sumac.  
Rosa lucida, Virginia rose.  
Rosa rugosa, rugosa rose.  
Rosa setigera, prairie rose.  
DSH—Symphoricarpos vulgaris, coralberry.  
ESH—Taxus cuspidata, Japanese yew.  
Sh—Viburnum acerifolium, maple-leaved viburnum.  
Sh—Viburnum aleuticum, hobblebush.

### MEDIUM SHRUBS (6 to 9-foot).

- Acanthopanax pentaphyllum, five-leaved aralia.  
Sh—Aesculus parviflora, bottlebrush buckeye.  
Cornus alba, Tatarian dogwood.  
Cornus stolonifera.  
DSH—Cornus paniculata, gray-stemmed dogwood.  
D—Foraythia suspensa, drooping golden bell.  
AW—Ilex verticillata, common winterberry.  
DSH—Ligustrum amurense, Amur privet.  
Ligustrum Regelianum, Regel privet.  
D—Lonicera fragrantissima, winter honeysuckle.  
D—Lonicera Morrowi, Morrow honeysuckle.  
D—Lycium hallimifolium, matrimony vine.  
ADE—Rhododendron catawbiense, Catawba rhododendron.  
ADE—Rhododendron maximum, rosebay rhododendron.  
Sh—Rhodotypos kerrioides, jetbead.  
Rosa multiflora, Japanese rose.  
Sambucus canadensis, American elder.  
Viburnum americanum, American cranberry bush.  
DSH—Viburnum dentatum, arrowwood.  
Sh—Viburnum tomentosum, doublefile viburnum.

### KEY

- A—Requires acid soil.  
D—Plant is dense.  
E—Plant is evergreen.  
S—Plant requires shade.  
W—Plant requires liberal quantities of water.  
Best used in lowlands and swampy areas.  
Sh—Excellent plants to use in shady situations.

### LARGE SHRUBS OR SMALL TREES

(10 to 25-foot).

- Acer glabrum, Amur maple.  
Amelanchier canadensis, downy shadblow.  
Sh—Amelanchier oblongifolia, thicket shadblow.  
ShW—Benzoin asiatica, spicebush.  
Cercis canadensis, redbud.  
Cornus florida, flowering dogwood.  
D—Cornus mas, cornelian cherry.  
D—Crataegus cordata, Washington hawthorn.  
D—Crataegus Crus-galli, cockspur hawthorn.  
Evonymus atropurpurea, wahoo.  
Sh—Hamamelis virginiana, common witch-hazel.  
E—Juniperus virginiana, red cedar.  
Lonicera Maackii podocarpa, late honeysuckle.  
D—Lonicera tatarica, Tatarian honeysuckle.  
A—Oxydendrum arboreum, sourwood.  
DSH—Rhamnus cathartica, common buckthorn.  
DSH—Rhamnus Frangula, glossy buckthorn.  
Rhus copallina, shining sumac.  
Rhus glabra, smooth sumac.  
Rhus typhina, staghorn sumac.  
Salix discolor, pussy willow.  
Sorbus Aucuparia, mountain ash.  
DE—Thuja occidentalis, American arbor-vitae.  
DE—Thuja plicata, giant arbor-vitae.  
D—Viburnum lantana, wayfaring tree.  
Sh—Viburnum lentago, nannyberry.  
DSH—Viburnum prunifolium, black haw.

### GROUND COVERS (1-foot or less).

- Evonymus obovatus, running evonymus.  
E—Evonymus radicans, evergreen winter-creeper.  
E—Evonymus radicans colorata.  
DES—Hedera helix baltica, Baltic English ivy.  
E—Juniperus horizontalis, creeping juniper.  
ES—Pachysandra terminalis, Japanese pachysandra.  
E—Rosa Wichuriana, memorial rose.  
E—Vinca minor, common periwinkle.

### TREES (more than 25-foot).

Some of these trees are excellent for street planting, others best for informal masses further away from the highway. Those for street planting: N—use on narrow street; M—medium street, and W—wide street. L—will furnish light shade; H—will give heavy shade.

- DE—Abies Nordmanniana, Nordmann fir.  
DE—Abies Veitchii, Veitch fir.  
DHM—Acer pseudoplatanus, Sycamore maple.  
DHW—Acer saccharum, sugar maple.  
Betula lenta, sweet birch.  
Betula papyrifera, canoe birch.  
D—Cladrastis lutea, yellowwood.  
D—Fagus americana, American beech.  
LN—Fraxinus americana, American ash.  
LM—Ginkgo biloba, maidenhair tree.  
Hicoria ovata, shagbark hickory.  
Juglans nigra, black walnut.  
E—Pinus resinosa, red pine.  
E—Pinus strobus, white pine.  
E—Pinus sylvestris, Scotch pine.  
HM—Platanus orientalis, oriental plane.  
DE—Pseudotsuga Douglasii, Douglas fir.  
Gleditsia tricanthos inermis, thornless honey locust.  
Quercus alba, white oak.  
Quercus coccinea, scarlet oak.  
Quercus imbricaria, shingle oak.  
LN—Quercus palustris, pin oak.  
Quercus rubra, red oak.  
PHN—Tilia cordata, little-leaved European linden.  
DE—Thuja canadensis, Canadian hemlock.  
LW—Ulmus americana, American elm.

### VINES.

These vines may be used as ground cover plants for slopes, as well as for climbing on fences, tree stumps and rocks.

- Actinidia arguta, bower actinidia.  
Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Virginia creeper.  
Celastrus scandens, American bitterweet.  
D—Clematis paniculata, sweet autumn clematis.  
Lonicera japonica Halliana, Hall's Japanese honeysuckle.  
D—Rosa Max Graf—Max Graf rose.

been overcome, it is then well to consider the planting of trees and shrubs and the benefits derived from them. The benefits of a well planted highway are not alone of aesthetic values and personal enjoyments, but of a practical nature as well. Not the least of these is the protection given by the plants to the concrete pavement through the prevention of extreme exposures to cold and heat. Such planting also reduces the cost of automobile operation by protecting the top and tires. Proper planting will be welcomed by all travelers by shading the sun from the eyes. Money spent in highway beautification will be partially compensated for by eliminating bank erosion and heavy highway maintenance costs.

The nature of highway plantings has been the subject of many discussions and without doubt most if not all suggest many practical considerations. All advocates of highway planting will agree that native materials should predominate in the planting. Exotic materials should be used only in as far as they harmonize with the mass of native materials. Informality should be preëminent in the plantings. Two straight rows of trees planted at regular distances apart would be entirely out of place on many of our straight thoroughfares where native vegetation is scarce. An informal arrangement in which the regularity is broken at varying intervals is to be preferred. The nature of the road will influence to some extent the choice and arrangement of materials. A different choice of tree would be executed on highways 100 feet or more wide than for a narrow 30 to 40-foot roadway. Even the branches of the smaller trees would interlace there.

#### Unity.

To achieve unity in roadside planting, it is well to use a single tree species or group of species along the entire length of a straightaway and vary these gradually as the road changes its direction. Informality is at its best where the highway winds through a rolling countryside. Here one tree may be located near the road while another specimen or a group will be located at a further distance back from the road. Irregular shrub groups should appear among the trees and even native flowers should be given every opportunity to flourish. The beauty of boundary plantings should be emphasized by vistas to distant hills and bodies of water, the whole balanced in such a way that a harmonious picture is created. The development of distant vistas cannot be overemphasized. An otherwise monotonous expanse of road may become a beautiful highway through careful attention to views.

In sections of the country where severe winter storms and drifting are factors to be considered, the location of plants should be carefully determined. To avoid snow's accumulating in the road, the windbreak should be placed at a distance of ten to twenty times its height from the road. The greatest accumulation of snow will be at a distance from the windbreak of one-half its height.

#### Grading.

Grading operations along the right of way form the basis of proper selection and planting of plants. Much expense of moving plants and replanting

can be avoided by grading the right of way to its full width at the start, so that all planting will be at the right grade in relation to any future widening, thus avoiding transplanting the materials once they are established.

The proper choice and growth of plant materials and turf on right of ways are often handicapped by the grade established. It is exceedingly difficult to establish a good turf on the standard highway slope of  $1\frac{1}{2}:1$ , thus necessitating the use of various ground cover plants which may be less attractive than grass.

Whenever it is economically possible, the top of the slope should be rounded off to obtain the effect of a 3:1 slope. Grass may be more easily established on such a slope, and when the right of way is graded to its full width it will allow for a permanent planting development.

#### Establishing Turf.

In establishing a good turf, it is necessary that one proceed in logical sequence from the grading operation to the maintenance of the established grass area.

In starting the grading, the surface soil should be removed to a depth of five to six inches and piled to one side for future use as a top coating after

the grade is established. Often the only grading that will be necessary can be accomplished by the addition of two to four inches of good soil to the present level, finishing with a smooth even grade.

The important considerations in soil preparation are to improve the physical structure of the soil by incorporating humus, such as cover crops, manure and peat moss, and to rid the soil of weeds. The cheapest method of supplying humus is by the incorporation of cover crops or by working well rotted manure into the soil at the rate of one-half to one cubic yard per thousand square feet. A fall cover crop of rye and vetch may be obtained by sowing one quart of the mixture (eight quarts of rye plus one quart of vetch) per thousand square feet. This cover crop will provide a good green cover over the winter and prevent washing of the soil. In the spring when the crop is twelve inches high, plow or fork it under. Grass seed may accompany the fall cover crop if the vetch is omitted.

If it is not feasible to grow a cover crop, apply the manure as suggested at least a month before seeding, work it into the soil and keep the surface well cultivated to prevent weed growth.

[Continued in next issue.]

## Rock Garden Society Plans

### Organization Meeting in New York

Rock and alpine plant specialists and enthusiasts will attend a meeting in New York March 21, 1934. They will come from distant as well as near-by points to be present at the organization of the American Rock Garden Society. The committee on organization consists of Mrs. Cameron Clark, Fairfield, Conn.; Mrs. C. I. DeBevoise, Greens Farms, Conn.; T. H. Everett, of the New York Botanical Garden, New York; Montague Free, of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Dorothy E. Hansell, New York, editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*; Marcel Le Piniec, Bergenfield, N. J.; Robert Lemmon, New York, managing editor of *House and Garden*, and Mrs. Charles H. Stout, Short Hills, N. J. The committee held a meeting November 13, when it drew up a preliminary draft of the constitution and by-laws. It will meet again December 13 to consider further details in connection with the organization of this society.

The by-laws provide for regional vice-presidents, under whose direction meetings and exhibitions will be held in their respective sections. This provision was deemed advisable because of the vast distances and the wide variations in climatic conditions of the country. It is planned to hold the annual meeting, which will naturally be national in character, in New York each year during the week of the international flower show. The constitution and by-laws will be presented to the meeting March 21.

The central states unit of the American Rock Garden Society has been fortunate in obtaining J. J. Grullemans, of Wayside Gardens, Mentor, O., as president. In view of the fact that the world's fair at Chicago is to be continued next year, it is likely, if ne-

gotiations can be made with the fair officials, that the first large rock garden show will be held there. It would be a tremendous drawing card for new members and also would even up the distance a little more for some of the large exhibitors of plants, for a show of this kind is quite different from one of flowers. One of the chief objects will be to get into the show all plants that are suitable for rock gardens and, if possible, show what the blooms, if any, look like. Substantial prizes will be offered to make it worth while for growers to enter exhibits.

The idea of schools that the society plans to conduct on nursery grounds is taking the central states unit like a storm. If you do not get a reply to your letter by return mail, Secretary Stuart Alberg asks that you please bear with the staff a few days, for at present it has a large stack of mail to answer. Again, he wishes to call attention to the fact that if you become a member at a cost of \$2 a year and send in your reservation at once, you can have one of the one-day rock garden schools on your grounds. The society will purchase all plant material from you and use it as prizes after the school for those who attend.

If there is anything you desire to know about the society, do not hesitate to write the secretary at Madison, Wis. He will be glad to hear from you; also continue to send in your ideas and suggestions, for this organization belongs to everyone who has an interest in the movement.

Just a word about the schools. Members of the society will be admitted when they show their cards. Others will have to pay a small fee, which will be refunded to them if they join the society the day of the school.

# News of the State Associations

## ORGANIZE LOUISIANA GROUP.

The Louisiana State Horticultural Association held its organization meeting at Alexandria, La., November 5 at the Bently hotel, for the purpose of forming a permanent state nurserymen's organization.

The committee reported by presenting articles of incorporation, by-laws and constitution, all of which were adopted at the meeting. The following officers were elected: President, Paul Abele, New Orleans; first vice-president, J. L. Lambert, Jr., Shreveport; second vice-president, Sam Scheinuk, Baton Rouge, and secretary and treasurer, J. H. Newsham, New Orleans. Members of the executive committee are: Peter A. Chopin, New Orleans; Fritz Huber, Jr., Jennings; Mike D. Clark, Monroe, and Mrs. Jessie Begbie, Shreveport.

After the organization was formed, a motion was made and carried that the organization become a member of the Southwestern Nurserymen's Coöperative Association, paying annual dues. The balance of the meeting was devoted to the explanation and discussion of the Southwestern Nurserymen's Coöperative Association—its purpose, and benefits and results to be obtained for its members. W. C. Griffling, who has spent considerable time and study with this organization, was present and explained the organization set-up. George Verhalen, another familiar with the coöperative group, explained its benefits.

W. E. Anderson, state entomologist, Baton Rouge, explained the workings of a coöperative association for nurserymen, and his report, based on information obtained recently in Washington, was that nurserymen should enter this coöperative group as a means of working out of their difficulties.

## OHIO CONVENTION EARLY.

January 11 and 12 have been set as the dates for the annual midwinter meeting of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association, to be held at the Deshler-Wallick hotel, Columbus, O. This is two weeks earlier than the meeting has been held in recent years. The meeting will be devoted largely to a discussion of important current problems, including probably the code, taxation and roadside improvement. Herman Brummé, Cincinnati, has been appointed chairman of a committee to arrange details of the program. A feature of the gathering will be another old-timers' dinner.

A NURSERY is to be established on the Reginald Ruggles farm, east of Manistique, Mich., by Leonard R. Walters, Manistique landscaper.

FORMERLY in business with his brother, J. G. Akerboom, Klaas Akerboom, Bridgeton, N. J., has established his own nursery of forty acres, doing a wholesale business.

THE first week of November, the John Albrecht Nurseries, Narberth, Pa., celebrated the fifty-first anniversary of their founding. The business was started at Pencoyd, the Narberth establishment being begun in 1913.

## IOWA NURSERYMEN CONVENE.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Iowa Nurserymen's Association was held at Ames, Ia., November 16, during the Little Midwest Horticultural Exposition.

William H. Mast, Davenport, president of the association, presided at the session. Secretary C. C. Smith reported that the membership had increased from thirty-seven to sixty-two.

Conservation work of the government and highway improvement were the principal topics discussed. The reforestation program of the government was explained by Dr. Swingle, of the bureau of plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and the progress made in planting Iowa's highways was reported by Carl C. Lumry, Waterloo.

Prof. C. B. MacDonald, of Iowa State College, discussed "Growing Nursery Stock to Meet Conservation Needs." It was said that while 25,000 dams have already been built in gullied lands, they will not stop erosion unless the land is planted. It was also stated that black locusts will be largely used, and nurserymen can expect to benefit from this conservation work.

Dr. Swingle said that the government will establish erosion control nurseries, but declared that "they will simply be headquarters for things to clear through." The 1935 planting programs are being planned and advance information on what is needed will be given out so that the nurseries will be prepared.

Earl Needham, Shenandoah, talked on "Modern Methods of Retail Merchandising" and said that nurserymen can compete with department stores by improving their grounds or by opening a store of their own in shopping districts.

A. J. Bruce, Des Moines, was elected president of the association for the new year. H. E. Russell, Des Moines, was elected vice-president, and C. C. Smith, Charles City, was reelected secretary and treasurer.

## JANUARY 10 NEW YORK DATE.

The date for the annual convention of the New York State Nurserymen's Association has been announced as Wednesday, January 10, by C. J. Maloy, secretary of the organization. The meetings will be held at the Seneca hotel, Rochester, N. Y.

E. A. Dow recently took over the operation of the Bloomfield Nurseries, Orchard Lake, Mich.

WITH a loss of \$1,500, a 2-story frame building at the Shrewsbury Nurseries, Eatontown, N. J., was destroyed by fire November 12. The burned building was the only one on the property not insured.

FIRE attacked the buildings of the Manalapan Nurseries, on the Freehold-Hightstown road, Englishtown, N. J., November 15, with a loss of \$12,500, partly covered by insurance. Three large barns, a 5-ton truck and farm implements were destroyed. Augustus T. Gray is proprietor.

## TWIN CITY NURSERYMEN MEET.

The season's first meeting of the Twin City Nurserymen's Association was held November 8 at the Curtis hotel, Minneapolis. After a dinner, President Reid expressed pleasure at meeting so many of the members after their season's work. He requested every one present to give a brief résumé of the past season's work.

H. Franklin Baker, the first member to be called on, invited the association to meet at his store the next time the association gathered in Minneapolis.

E. J. Killmer, of Killmer's Northern Nurseries, St. Paul, expressed especial satisfaction with the trend of business. Harold Chase, of the Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., in the Twin Cities on business for his firm, stated it is his belief that nursery stock will be at a premium next year. Many growers have reduced production so much that, with business on the upturn, some nurserymen will have to hustle to obtain stock to fill their orders.

T. L. Aamodt, chief deputy of the state nursery inspection department, referred to the work being done on highway development.

"Transportation by Rail or Truck?" was the theme of the remarks by Harry L. Loftus, of the Daniels Nursery Co., Long Lake. The speaker referred to a meeting at Chicago when the delegates of the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association met with the representatives of the railroad. Mr. Loftus expressed strong views regarding some of the carriers' representatives at the meeting, but stated that there would be some changes favorable to all nurserymen. The railroads favorably considered a suggestion regarding pick-up and delivery at the shipper's place of business. Trucks, so far, have held all the advantage in this direction.

E. Johnson, of the Rose Hill Nursery, Minneapolis, secretary of the association, stated business last fall had not been smaller than previously. Paul Eddy, of the Howard Lake & Victor Nurseries, Howard Lake, stated that while his firm is in a position similar to that of many others regarding spring prices, he was glad to say that fall sales were easily three times as great as those of a year ago.

Morton Arneson, Minneapolis, gave a brief talk on the N. R. A. and the President's policy, claiming that the President deserves the support of every citizen.

President Reid summarized the remarks made by the members, in addition to which he gave an outline of the highway development work. The president also referred to business conditions, the bids for state projects in so far as nurserymen are concerned and the attitude toward stabilization of prices. The speaker looked forward to great changes in economic conditions in the next nine months.

THE Pleasant View Laboratories, operating nurseries and an experimental farm at Pleasant View, Mich., intend to build a commercial greenhouse. Also, the firm will operate a horticultural experimental laboratory in connection with the greenhouse.



# Uses of Deciduous Plant Material

Year-Around Effects Obtainable, Described at Minnesota Meeting

by H. G. Loftus, of the Daniels Nursery, Long Lake, Minnesota.

Deciduous plant materials come under the classification of trees and shrubs which do not retain their foliage throughout the year. I shall attempt to outline the uses of this material and suggest a few varieties not in general use which should be added to our list of good material.

When we limit the planting merely to the use of evergreens, we lose much of the beauty that nature provides for us in the form of deciduous plants. Deciduous plants have numerous individual characteristics useful in bringing beauty to the home grounds. Individual shrubs lend interest in season of bloom, fruit and color. Their uses must be studied carefully and the planting made so as to carry out these seasonal values. These values consist of color, texture of foliage, fruits and forms of twig growth.

Let us assume that we are to use these qualities of deciduous plants under varying conditions. A typical problem would be that of screening out an unsightly view, such as an alley, commonly found at the rear of nearly every city home grounds. True, a tall straight hedge might serve the purpose, but how much more interesting would be a shrub and tree screen, giving varying heights, foliage, textures and colors throughout the season! We should then, for example, plant two *Bolleana* poplars at the corners of the lot, these to give height and also color in both foliage and twig. Then, in order not to have the effect too formal, we should introduce a flowering crab or two, a purple plum near the *Bolleana*, a *ginnala* maple for fall color, a *tamarix* or *aralia* for sharp foliage contrast and a group of lilacs of the hybrid, *villosa* and Chinese varieties.

## Lower-growing Stock.

After forming this background of high shrubs, a few lower-growing graceful varieties, such as *buddleia*, *spiraea*, *Frangula* buckthorn, gray-barked dogwood and members of the rose family should be planted. Here and there a shrub with highly colored fruit should be introduced, such as wing-barked burning bush, *viburnums*, *Rosa rubrifolia* or *Siberian* crab.

While we have been considering our background screen for its values in heights, color and fruit, we have also used the most interesting and least thought-of value—texture—both in foliage and twig growth, for we have used wing-barked burning brush, *Frangula* buckthorn and *viburnums*.

Another problem may be a small foundation planting. What could add more beauty to the setting than the use of such plants as *Hugonis* rose, with its fine foliage, yellow blooms and graceful habit of growth? The old favorite—Japanese barberry—with its red leaves in the fall and red berries in winter, should be used. A Japanese quince may be planted in a sheltered spot, for it brings the bright touch of color in spring that we all like. A few

of the *rugosa* hybrid roses with their all-season bloom and the old favorite Japanese single *rugosa* with immense seed hips in fall will not be amiss. *Prunus triloba* against a tall bare wall space will provide a wealth of pink early in May and a good clear texture in foliage outline during the remainder of the summer. *Philadelphus Virginialis* near a dining room window will lend charm and fragrance throughout the season. If the walls of the foundation are dark, a variegated dogwood will give life to the planting. Not many shrubs should be used in this planting; therefore, care should be taken not to make the mass heavy.

## Planning Larger Grounds.

A visit to the country, an old farm site or a more elaborate setting of some friend's country home calls our attention to the possibilities of adding beauty to the grounds of a larger scale. The first thought is one of color, principally fall color, but let us not forget seasonal bloom, texture and fruit—in a clump of wild crabs on a sunny slope, a mass of sumach on a high dry area, gray-barked dogwood near the borders of the meadow or marsh and a group of June berry at the edge of the woods. Then the view from the knoll shows us an ideal location for a great cluster of black haw, which will be edible after the first frosts and gorgeous in their fall coloring. Much larger masses of individual varieties can be used here, because we are not limited by space. Great masses of lilacs may predominate. They serve as screens, to break even lines and form backgrounds for our finer-textured plant varieties.

Whether the planting be made in city or country, we should give thought to the use of material for our feathered friends. They need certain fruit for food and other shrubs for building their nests. A few of the better varieties of shrubs for these purposes are June berry, buckthorn, dogwoods, black haw, barberry, cotoneaster, *viburnums*, mountain ash, cherries of bush varieties, yellow-flowering currant, elderberries and honeysuckle.

## Stock for Limited Areas.

Deciduous trees of value for limited areas are the flowering crabs, also the fruiting *Dolgo* and new ornamental crab, mountain ash, birch, Chinese elms and Tartarian maple varieties. For larger open areas, the basswood, American elm, sugar maple and black walnut are excellent. The Ohio buckeye, or horse-chestnut, and Wier's cut-leaved maple are excellent for contrasting form.

Deciduous plant material, whether it be tree or shrub, is the most interesting of all plant materials. Such plants challenge the imagination and hold one spellbound in autumn. Who among us has not followed or made a trail through the bramble and brush of a wintry morning after a fine snow-

fall and marveled at the beauty of silvery branch and twig?

When we use deciduous plant materials for varied purposes we should follow a few general rules for planting:

Shrub groups should be located carefully and each shrub be placed exactly. Be sure to give them room to grow. Avoid monotonous and regular sky lines.

Use accents in heights, and in informal plantings avoid straight lines. Use a variety of shrubs.

Remember always that the lawn is the canvas for the picture. A scattering of shrubs over the lawn assumes the appearance of their being dropped from an airplane.

Satisfaction of any planting depends on the care and thought given to its planting.

## JAP BEETLE BAN REVISED.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced November 24 a revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine and regulations to become effective December 1, 1933. The primary purpose of the revision is to bring under restriction parts of Maine and West Virginia and to modify the boundaries of the regulated areas in Maryland, New York and Virginia.

The regulated area in Maine includes York county, parts of Cumberland county around and including the city of Portland, and also the city of Waterville in Kennebec county. In Maryland the regulated area has been extended to Frostburg and several election districts west and south of Cumberland in Alleghany county and to certain parts of Howard, Prince Georges and Montgomery counties between Baltimore and Washington. In New York, the only extension consists of parts of Cattaraugus county in the vicinity of Salamanca. In Virginia, the magisterial district of Brookland, north of Richmond in Henrico county, is added, and the quarantine is also extended to those parts of Norfolk county not previously under regulation. In West Virginia, the town of Keyser and the district of Frankfort in Mineral county are now brought under regulation for the first time.

The restrictions which will hereafter apply to the regulated areas relate to shipments of certain fruits, vegetables, nursery and ornamental stock, and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost and manure. Fruits and vegetables may, however, be shipped from Henrico county, Va., and from Waterville, Me., without certification, and restricted fruits and vegetables moved from other parts of the regulated areas to those two areas must be certified as free from Japanese beetles.

Changes of interest to shippers include exempting from restrictions ground dried imported peat in packages of less than five pounds to the package. This is also a slight modification relating to the marking requirements on freight shipments.

## IMPROVING NURSERY STOCK.

## By Transplanting and Pruning.

In order to prevent crowding, many nurserymen are confronted with the task of transplanting considerable stock, especially evergreens. The question has been raised frequently whether this should be done in the fall or spring. Owing to the lateness of the season when much of this work can be done in the spring and because of the hot dry summer widely experienced, it would seem best to move as much of this stock as convenient at once, according to Nursery Notes, prepared by L. C. Chadwick for Ohio State University. This transplanting should be accompanied by considerable top pruning. Top pruning can be practiced extensively with such types as *Juniperus chinensis* Pfitzeriana and *J. sabina*, to make them more compact.

One thing in regard to this top pruning should be kept in mind. Evergreens which are top pruned at this time will not be in a salable condition by next spring. It is advisable, therefore, that the nurseryman leave untouched enough stock to satisfy demands for next spring.

## Root Pruning.

Root pruning should be completed at once. There are several reasons why fall seems to be the better season for the operation. In considering this point the two major reasons for root pruning, (1) increasing the absorptive power and (2) the hardness of the plant, should be kept in mind.

Root pruning practiced in the fall, besides increasing the hardness of the plant, will also prove the best from the standpoint of increasing the absorbing surface of the root system. The new roots will have an opportunity to become grown, and the plant will be in a state of normal development by spring at the time that the majority of growth takes place.

Preferably root pruning should not be done in the fall until after the rains have adequately moistened the soil. If practiced in dry soil, the operation may prove detrimental because the absorbing surface of the roots is reduced, and sufficient water to carry on the necessary functions of the plant may be lacking.

Due to the normal slowing up of the activities of the plant in the fall, there is less water required by the plant than in the spring. Root pruning in the spring necessarily retards normal spring development, and the expanding leaves may require more water than the injured root system can supply.

Hardiness of the tops is caused by root pruning largely through its effect on the change in chemical composition of the stem. During a period of rapid growth, the stem tissues are succulent and largely nitrogenous in nature. With the severing of the roots and a decrease in the absorption of water and nitrogen, the increased accumulation of carbohydrates greatly strengthens the tissues. A highly carbohydrate tissue contains less water than a highly nitrogenous tissue, and because of this lower moisture content, the tissues are more resistant to cold.

There is some reason to believe that root pruning may increase the hardness of roots. It has been shown that by increasing the oxygen supply to the roots there is a tendency for them to

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be more resistant. By stirring and loosening the soil about the roots, undoubtedly the oxygen supply is increased somewhat. Various cultural practices might give similar results, if it were not for other influential factors of growth caused by the operation.

It is a well known fact that practically all water absorption takes place through the root hairs, with much smaller amounts through the growing points of the main roots. The active root hairs are located just back of the growing root points. If the number of growing points is increased, the root hairs are also increased, together with the absorbing surface.

Root pruning does increase the number of growing points. The many fibrous roots and root hairs produced form a compact mass and facilitate greatly the digging and balling operation. The value of a root-pruned plant to the consumer lies in its greatly increased surface of absorption, enabling it to become established and to flourish even under adverse conditions.

When the roots are pruned, the top growth is checked, due to lack of absorption of water and mineral nutrients from the soil. This check in top growth brings about an accumulation of organic foods in the stems and roots of the plant. A rather rapid root growth

is thereby caused, which continues until the time when the increased root area and reduced top growth reach a normal condition and development.

## PEONY BOTRYTIS BLIGHT.

Botrytis blight is the commonest and most destructive disease of peonies, being especially prevalent during wet seasons. The first symptoms noted in early spring are the sudden wilting and falling over of the young shoots. Later, spores are carried to the buds, which turn black and fail to develop. The stalk, leaves and even the roots may become infected.

As a control measure, all stalks should be cut to the ground in the fall and burned. Any leaves or other refuse about the base of the plants should be removed and destroyed. Planting the blocks on a sandy soil is preferable, to prevent damp conditions around the base of the plant. In the spring the mulch, if used, should be removed. Sprinkling the soil about the plants with corrosive sublimate, 1-2,000, will be helpful. Prompt removal of infected shoots as they appear in the spring or spraying with Bordeaux mixture, 4-6-50, as soon as the shoots appear in the spring will control the trouble.

# Acid Soil the Problem

## In Growing Azaleas and Rhododendrons

Nurserymen specializing in the production of azaleas and rhododendrons are confronted not only with the production of salable plants in the nursery, but also with the task of insuring that suitable conditions be provided for the growth of the plants when used in landscape jobs. The fact that these ericaceous plants require an acid soil for satisfactory development limits their production to those nurseries possessing this type of soil, since it is not feasible to adjust the soil in commercial production. It is not uncommon to find customers' insisting on a planting of azaleas and rhododendrons even though their soil is alkaline. When this is the case, the landscape gardener is faced with the difficult task of providing conditions satisfactory for their growth.

Nurserymen possessing an acid soil have little difficulty in the production of excellent azaleas and rhododendrons. Starting with the selection of hardy types, seedlings and grafts respond readily in a soil that is well drained and contains liberal quantities of organic matter. If they are located where adequate water can be provided during dry periods, the young plants can be carried in beds, with little if any protection in the way of shade being provided.

To produce plants which will better withstand the conditions of the average landscape job, some nurserymen recently have been giving considerable attention to the selection of stocks on which to graft the hybrid varieties. While *R. ponticum* has been used extensively as stock, it is not always satisfactory. It is not entirely hardy and frequently makes a poor root system, and some hybrids fail to make satisfactory growth when worked thereon.

At the present time two promising leads are developing. It has long been recognized that *Rhododendron Cunningham's White* makes an excellent stock. It is apparently hardier than *R. ponticum*, develops a fine root system and can be worked easily. Statements are current that this stock will also develop readily in neutral and slightly alkaline soil. Tests are not adequate, however, to make this statement a fact. Until recently the stock of this rhododendron has been exceedingly scarce in this country and even today it seems to be in the hands of only a few growers. Difficulties attending propagation have greatly limited its use, but it is hoped that more information will be available along this line in a short time. Indications are that the development of certain hybrids may be two to three times as fast on *R. Cunningham's White* as on *R. ponticum*.

### Hybrid Seedlings Give Promise.

Another attempt to produce better stocks is through the use of hybrid seedlings. Success with this method follows the use of seedlings from hardy types. It is necessary, however, to select the grafting stock carefully since considerable variation exists in hybrid seedlings. The use of uniform vigorous seedlings as stocks has produced some fine hybrid plants, which should

prove hardier and thriftier than similar types on *R. ponticum* stock.

Careful preparation of the soil should precede the planting of rhododendrons and azaleas on any landscape job. Success cannot be expected if the plants are placed in alkaline soil, if the subsoil lacks humus and is poorly drained or if the soil contains mortar, bricks and other refuse which is common about the foundation of houses.

In most cases in preparing the beds it is best to remove the soil entirely, substituting for it a soil of known composition. Remove the soil to a depth of about eighteen to twenty inches, placing in the bottom about six inches of crushed sandstone for drainage. It is also advisable to provide a tile outlet to carry off excessive drainage water. Next place in the bed about eighteen inches of a soil mixture composed of equal parts of acid sand, garden loam and acid peat moss. This will bring the bed about six inches above the original soil level, which is advisable if alkaline conditions naturally exist.

### Acidifying the Soil.

If the soil mixture is not acid, it should be made so. Additions of acidifying agents should only follow actual tests of the soil. Other conditions being favorable, soils testing pH 4.5 to 6.0 (pH 7.0 is neutral) should grow

good rhododendrons. It is highly probable that some types of rhododendrons and most azaleas will grow well in soils testing pH 6.5 or below. If liberal quantities of acid peat and sand are used in the soil mixture, this acid range may be attained. Tests should be made at least twice a year to be sure that a favorable condition is being maintained.

If alkalinity is apparent at the start or tends to develop, aluminum sulphate, sulphur or tannic acid may be added. While the change in acidity accompanying the addition of these materials will vary with the soil type, some tests have shown that sulphur used at the rate of five pounds per 100 square feet will increase the acidity from pH 7.5 (alkaline) to pH 5.5. Aluminum sulphate can be used at the same rate, but only one-half as much tannic acid should be used per 100 square feet.

After the plants are set, a mulch of acid peat or half-rotted oak leaves should be provided. Since the roots of most broad-leaved evergreens are located near the surface of the soil, they do not like to be disturbed, hence mulching is better than cultivation. If the care as outlined is given, combined with the provision of partial shade and sufficient water before the ground freezes in the fall and during thawing periods in winter, good plants should result.

H. S. HOECHSTETTER, nurseryman and landscape gardener of Wilkesburg, Pa., recently bought a 1½-ton Diamond T truck. He reports business as increased at least fifty per cent over that of last year.

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DERRY, N. H.



## ROSE REGISTRATION.

Applications for registrations of the following roses were approved by the American Rose Society November 14, and notice has been sent to rose organizations in foreign countries:

**Ireland Hampton.** Hybrid tea. Originated and registered by V. S. Hillock, Arlington, Tex. Reported to be a hybrid of *Etoile de Feu* x an unnamed seedling; growing to be an upright plant; glossy, abundant foliage; producing long-pointed buds and half-cupped flowers of thirty petals. Resembles *Shot Silk* when open. Color is apricot with a pink underglow over a golden yellow base. Spicy odor. In the spring the color is similar to that of *Roseella Sweet*; in hot weather, to *Mari Dot*.

**Rochester.** Hybrid tea. Originated by J. H. Nicolas and registered by the Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y. Reported to be a hybrid of *Echo* x *Rev. F. Page-Roberts*. The plant is branching, bushy, with leathery foliage, bearing ovoid buds opening to globular, cupped flowers three and one-half inches across, having thirty petals. Similar in general aspect to *Rev. F. Page-Roberts*. The color is buff and yellow, with orange carmine on the reverse. Mildly fragrant. The plant is remarkable for its continuity of bloom, bushy habit, extreme hardiness and healthy foliage.

**Polar Bear.** Species hybrid. Originated by J. H. Nicolas and registered by the Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y. Reported to be a hybrid of *Schoener's nutkana* x *New Century*, thus combining the two arctic species, *nutkana* and *rugosa*. The plant is an upright shrub with leathery, wrinkled foliage, bearing white flowers four inches across with fifty petals or more faintly tinged with bluish pink. Strong wild rose perfume. Reported to bloom continuously throughout the season. The flower resembles *Columbia*, but is lighter.

**Black Vougeot.** Hybrid tea. Originated by Jan Bohm, Blatna-Cechy, Czechoslovakia. Registered by Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y. A sport of *Chateau de Clos Vougeot*. Of upright, bushy habit, resembling the original except that the color is much darker. Reported to be blackish crimson in the bud, dark crimson when open, with a blackish sheen on the face of the petals and the reverse deep garnet.

G. A. Stevens, Sec'y.

## PLANT PATENTS.

Plant patents were granted last month for two roses and two fruits, according to Rummel, Rummel & Woodworth, Chicago patent lawyers:

79. *Rose.* Christoph Weigand, Soden, Germany, assignor to Paul J. Howard, Los Angeles, Cal. One claim. This variety of rose is characterized particularly by its blooms of typical *Frau Karl Druschki* form, size and texture, but has a flesh-pink color and fragrant odor; also, by its profuse blooming habits continuing throughout the long season.

80. *Yellow rose.* Frank H. Traendly, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Traendly & Schuch, Inc., Rowayton, Conn. One claim. This is a new and distinct variety of rose, characterized by the yellow color of its petals, in which the major central portion of each petal is of a comparatively dark yellow, shading off gradually to light yellow at its outer edge, with a slight yellow shading on its inner portion; by the ability of the rose to retain its beauty of color and shape to the point of its withering; by its vigorous growth as a bush; by its continuous blooming quality; by its delectable tea fragrance, and by its beauty of shape and appearance.

81. *Peach.* Vincent G. Lucas, Ontario, Cal., assignor to the Lucas Ranching Co., Cucamonga, Cal. One claim. This peach tree is characterized by its early leafing, heavy bearing tendency and late ripening of its fruit, which is better flavored and more juicy and has better keeping qualities and an attractive color, shape and size.

82. *Thornless Logan blackberry.* Benlah E. Bauer and Gordon R. Bauer, San Gabriel, Cal. One claim. This is a thornless variety of *Logan blackberry* characterized particularly by its large growth of large nonbrittle canes and heavy foliage, with its canes, leaves and stems entirely thornless, and also characterized by an early, longer and more prolific bearing period, with the berries larger than those of the common *Logan blackberry*.

## TREES FROM STATE NURSERIES.

State forestry departments distributed 88,463,883 young trees for planting in 1932, according to reports from the states to the forest service, United States Department of Agriculture. Of the total 23,496,764 trees were for planting farm lands, 44,016,291 for state lands and 20,950,828 for private lands other than farms. All these trees were

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grown in state nurseries and no privately grown trees are included in the reports.

Distribution of trees by the states in the past year was exceeded by that of 1931, when more than 100,000,000 trees were sent out, but showed a gain over 1930, when the total was 79,319,000. New York led, with 40,991,100 trees distributed for all classes of lands. Michigan sent out 9,684,471; Pennsylvania, 8,175,299; Wisconsin, over 6,000,000; Ohio, Massachusetts and Indiana, over 2,000,000 each.

In providing trees for farm planting, New York, with 4,021,100, yielded first place to Pennsylvania, which state sent out 5,150,268 forest trees. The federal government, under the Clarke-McNary forest law, coöperates with the states in the production of trees for farm forest and woodland planting. The trees are distributed through the state forest agencies directly to the farmers, usually at cost. The federal forest service does not distribute planting stock for state or private lands.

# Winter Pool Protection

## Specialist Outlines Procedure.

It is time to consider the necessary steps to be taken to protect the garden pool, its plants and any fish that may inhabit it. Charles L. Tricker, Saddle River, N. J., president of the National Water Lily Growers' Association and of William Tricker, Inc., through the New Jersey College of Agriculture extension service, gives pointers on the subject in a recent bulletin, excerpts from which follow:

The hardy lilies are easy to winter over, but it is well to remember that the roots should not be disturbed at this time. Hardy water lilies grow, naturally, in a depth of from twelve to twenty-four inches of water, a depth sufficient to protect them from actual freezing at the roots. These lilies are perfectly safe as long as the crowns remain quite moist without becoming actually frozen.

In small garden pools where the volume of water is restricted, ice may form to a greater depth than is customary in open natural ponds. Although there is seldom more than six to eight inches of ice on open ponds, it may be necessary to give some additional protection to small pools with shallow water. The best plan is to make a tight cover of boards to place over the pool, and it is better to have this cover pitched slightly toward one side than to have it perfectly level. On top of the boards rake a pile of leaves and let this covering of leaves extend well beyond the edges of the pool, so that frost cannot enter through the sides.

If the pool is too large to consider covering it with a board cover and leaves, one may drain the water from the pool and employ another method of protection. If the hardy water lilies have been planted in containers, it will be a simple matter, after the water has been drained out, to draw these containers into a protected corner of the pool and pack leaves all around them. Place a large pile of leaves on top of the lilies to keep out the frost.

Wherever leaves are used, be sure to lay something on top of them to prevent their being blown away. Cornstalks or litter of any kind may be used for this purpose, but the neatest material I know of is chicken wire netting.

### Tropical Lilies.

It is a different story with the tropical lilies. One must understand clearly that they cannot be wintered over outdoors, regardless of how much protection is given them. My advice has always been to consider tropical lilies as annuals, replacing them each year. If a warm light greenhouse is available, however, an attempt may be made to winter them over.

After heavy frost has badly damaged the foliage, the plant may be dug out of its container with a sharp spade. A ball of earth about one foot in diameter should be removed. Cut off all the damaged leaves and plant in a tub half filled with soil. Then fill the tub with water. Be sure to keep the tub in a warm light place. Gradually the plant will cease to produce new leaves

and it may, under most favorable conditions, produce a tuber. This tuber should be cleaned and stored in damp sand for the rest of the winter. One is more likely to lose the plant than to keep over the tuber.

### Winter Care of Fish in the Pool.

Since goldfish are cold water fish, they suffer greatly when moved to indoor aquariums, unless careful provisions are made for their comfort. The best place for goldfish throughout the winter is in the outdoor pool. If they are left in an uncovered pool, it will be necessary to see that a hole in the ice is kept open throughout the winter, for if a thick layer of ice is permitted to remain intact over the pool for any length of time, it will shut out any fresh supply of oxygen.

If the pool is to be covered, be sure to remove from it as much of the ordinary debris as possible. Leaves which have blown in and the decaying leaves from the vegetation in the pool may cause a condition harmful to the fish. This is particularly true in reference to the tannic acid condition which would emanate from decaying oak leaves and is one reason why I suggest a tight layer of boards slightly pitched toward one side of the pool. When such a layer of boards is used the water seeping through the covering of leaves may drain off rather than flow into the pool.

Such creatures as snails, tadpoles, frogs and salamanders will find satisfactory winter quarters in the mud or silt at the bottom of the pool and will hibernate there for the winter.

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### The Lotus.

All of the nelumbiums, or lotus, are perfectly hardy if the tubers formed late in the fall are protected from actual freezing. As great damage would be done to either the hardy water lilies or the lotus by removing them at this late date, it is wise to leave them in their containers and to defer any transplanting or dividing until next spring.

Practically all of the oxygenating plants or submerged plants are quite hardy as far as their roots are concerned. The foliage may be lost, but in the spring, under favorable conditions, new foliage will come up from the roots. Of the floating plants, only one of those generally used in outdoor pools is hardy. I refer to the duckweed, or lemna. It does not winter over in the form in which we see it throughout the summer, but it takes care of itself and produces new stock in the spring. It is well to remove all the floating plants or the remains of them before covering the pool.

### Bog Plants.

By referring to any list of bog or shallow water plants one can usually determine which are hardy and which are not. Those which are hardy will winter over without any protection; those which are not hardy will not survive even when elaborate preparation is made for their protection. All of them, however, should be kept in a moist condition throughout the winter.

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# OBITUARY

Clinton L. Boothby.

Clinton L. Boothby, one of the pioneers in the nursery business at Rochester, N. Y., died November 8, from an illness which had confined him to his home for the past three years.

Mr. Boothby was born in Standish, Me., November 3, 1852. Shortly afterward his family settled in Augusta, Me., from where, in 1887, he moved to Rochester to enter the organization of the Chase Bros. Co., with which he was associated for many years.

He was also identified with H. E. Hooker & Sons, the Allen Nursery Co. and the Hawks Nursery Co. Prior to his illness he was superintendent of the Ellwanger & Barry building.

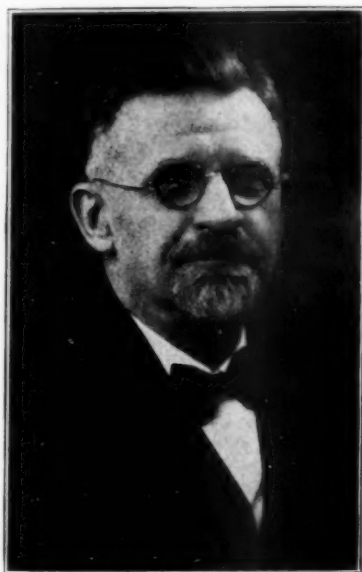
Surviving are his widow, Mary L. Whitehouse; three sons, I. Owen, Ralph C. and William B. Boothby, the last-named being the president of the Rochester exposition and flower show, and one brother, William G. Boothby, Augusta, Me.

C. N. Ruedlinger.

The death of C. N. Ruedlinger, veteran nurseryman of Minneapolis, Minn., occurred November 17. He had been stricken with a heart attack a few weeks before and had grown steadily weaker afterward.

Born in St. Gallen, Switzerland, he came to this country to practice floristry on Long Island, N. Y. After four years of this, he was forester for the city of Hartford, Conn., for four years and in business for himself for six at the same place. From 1906 to 1910 he was city forester at Minneapolis under Theodore Wirth; he left that position to enter business for himself. His recent years were spent as a landscape gardener, in which profession he was widely known throughout the northwest.

A specialist in rock gardens, he was a keen observer of all plant life and a champion of nurserymen's interests.



C. N. Ruedlinger.

He was well known at the state capitol as a member of the nurserymen's legislative committee. President in the past of the Twin Cities Nurserymen's Association, of the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association, of the Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association and of the Minnesota State Florists' Association, he was serving the last-named group as a member of the executive board at the time of his death. As a member of the S. A. F., he was secretary of the local executive committee for the national flower and garden show at Minneapolis in 1930. Later that year he had charge of local arrangements for the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen.

Alexander H. Johnston.

Alexander H. Johnston, associated with his son-in-law, John Brauer, in the Willow View Nursery, North Tonawanda, N. Y., since 1920, died at his home at Martinsville, N. Y., November 5, after a week's illness. Mr. Johnston was 81 years old.

He was born at Peterboro, Ont., Canada, but lived in the United States for fifty-seven years. Before going to North Tonawanda in 1915, Mr. Johnston was connected with a mining company at Buffalo. For three years beginning in 1926, he was a member of the board of public works at North Tonawanda. He was member of Parish lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M., and Adytum chapter, No. 235, R. A. M., both of Buffalo.

He is survived by his widow, Mary L.; a daughter, Mrs. John Brauer; five grandchildren, and a sister living in Canada.

Richard W. Roe.

Richard W. Roe, a draftsman for the California Nursery Co., Niles, Cal., died at San Francisco October 22. He was born at Lewiston, Ida., a son of Dr. S. A. Roe, now of Corvallis, Ore. He was graduated from the Lewiston high school in 1925 and then attended college in California. Mr. Roe is survived by his widow, the former Ruth Ward; his father; a sister, Mrs. Zelma Roe Wilkins, and a brother, Melvin, both of Lewiston.

## DOG AWAY GUARDS TREES.

The mention of Dog Away, a new and unique product recently perfected by the laboratory of the Hammond Paint & Chemical Co., always creates a smile. Dog Away consists of a tube containing a solidified combination of chemicals. The tube is hung by wire from the branches of a tree or shrub. A vapor or gaseous odor, not noticeable or unpleasant to humans, but offensive to dogs and other animals, is slowly released. This odor is heavier than air so that it forms a thin blanket just above the ground around the tree. Dogs hate it and will not come near the tree.

The tube releases the odor and gases at a regular rate and is so constructed that the odor is uniform at all times. The contents of the tube, solid when exposed, slowly evaporate. When they are discharged, the tube can be collapsed. One tube will last an entire season.

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# Herbaceous Perennials

## Comments on Less Common Varieties

### DICTAMNUS ALBUS CAUCASICUS.

*Dictamnus albus caucasicus*, with its long period of beautiful glossy foliage and its long spike (twice as long as in the type) of showy white flowers, is one of the noblest of border plants. It is simply a glorified form of the popular gas plant, with a growth of as much as four feet instead of the two feet of the latter. The grower who has a stock of this will surely profit when gardeners commence to buy again. It is probably best grown from seeds, as division is not only slow but difficult. Fresh seeds planted during the fall germinate freely the following spring, while spring-grown seeds do not come to life the first year at all. Well grown plants should bloom the third year.

### YUCCAS.

One would think from reading the average plant list that the genus *yucca* is confined to not over two species, while as a matter of fact there are over thirty of them and, in addition, many man-made hybrids. Many of these are not hardy in the north, but we can count on at least ten kinds to go through winters in a latitude of 44 degrees. Some of these varieties have been known in gardens for years while others are seldom seen. Of the latter I should like to direct attention to two or three. Of these, *Yucca coloma* (*Y. neomexicana*) is a neat little rock garden species with short broad leaves making a small rosette. *Y. Harrimanii*, a form with miniature rosettes of needle-like leaves, is the smallest of the race so far as my knowledge goes. Coming from the high dry regions of western Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, *Y. Harrimanii* must be given the driest spot if it is to retain its compact form. *Yuccas* are easily grown from seeds when they are available, which is seldom. The plants are also propagated by division, from stem cuttings and from rhizome cuttings.

### VIOLAS.

There is not room at this time to dwell at length on the scores of native violets and it is probably not necessary because most of them are well known to the gardening fraternity. Two out-of-the-ordinary ones come to mind, though, which deserve special mention. The first of these is the so-called confederate violet, *Viola Priceana* of some authorities, but probably more nearly correct as *V. papilionacea Priceana*. It is not necessary to enter into a discussion of this phase of the plant, but it may be interesting to note that *V. papilionacea* is variable in nature, striped, pied and albino forms being described. And the species has produced a number of natural hybrids, fourteen being described by Brainerd in his "Some Natural Violet Hybrids of North America." The confederate violet is a robust plant, growing up to six inches high under good culture and having large white flowers with conspicuous blue centers. Like the parent, this variety makes the best

showing in a moist soil and some shade. It may be abundantly propagated by means of division.

The other plant which I have in mind is one of the rarest of western forms—*V. Flettii*. It has been in my garden only this year, so can say nothing about its winter behavior, but its spring and summer habit leaves little to be desired. It is made up of small roundish leaves in dense tufts and an immense number of rosy lilac flowers held well above the foliage over a long period during spring and summer. Most violets have to depend upon their flowers for color, but not so with this little gem, for its leaves are a bright spot in the garden all year, the color varying from dull bronze to showy red according to the intensity of the sun.

### KNIPHOFIA MIRABILIS.

*Kniphofia mirabilis* is a strain of torch lily, probably the result of careful selection for precocious flowering, which should be useful in a number of ways. First, this *kniphofia* seems to have been made for the hurry-up gardener, because it will bloom the first year from early-sown seeds. This is no small accomplishment when we stop to think that it takes two full years' growth to produce good flowering spikes in some species. If you are in a hurry to get torch lilies, it will pay you to investigate this strain.

Another out-of-the-ordinary *kniphofia* that I have noticed in a garden or two

recently produces its flowers pointing skyward instead of the usual pendant position. This variety, labeled *K. erecta*, has brilliant red blooms and was at its best when I saw it in September. I cannot say that I greatly admired its upward-pointing flowers, but it is readily conceivable that this odd habit will appeal to many amateurs.

Although *kniphofias* are reputedly tender, they will stand much lower temperatures than is generally supposed. In northern Michigan, we never mulch them, depending on our usual heavy covering of snow for protection. Nature played a trick on us last winter, though, when we had 22 degrees below zero without snow and lost many kinds. It would be safer to give *kniphofias* a heavy covering of coarse litter or, better yet, to dig the roots and to store them in sand in a frost-proof cellar.

### WILDFLOWER CARE COVERED.

The charm, the lure, the fascination of wildflowers have been caught in a book on the care of native plants written and published by George D. Aiken, of the Aiken Nurseries, Putney, Vt., under the title, "Pioneering with Wildflowers." In the introduction, the author explains his title as follows: "The old frontier days of America are over, but the last stand of some of our wildflowers presents to us a new frontier in which we can adventure and that is why I call this book, 'Pioneering with Wildflowers.'"

In another paragraph in the introduction, Mr. Aiken presents the purpose of the volume so well that it is reprinted here: "Constantly pushed back by immigrant people, immigrant animals, and

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## Rock Garden *and* Alpine Plants

By Henry Correvo The world's foremost living alpine plant grower

Edited by Leonard Barron.

The trade's outstanding choice in a rock garden encyclopedia.  
Helps grow plants, plan gardens, make sales.

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The list of 542 kinds of plants with their species is the most complete ever compiled. It tells the place for each, how to grow it, time of flowering, height, color of flower, and all other information you need to select the kinds that best suit your locality. Includes equally complete lists of ferns, terrestrial orchids and hardy cacti.

Henry Correvo, from more than 60 years' untiring study, tells how to grow all these different types and kinds of plants, how to acclimatize them, and how to build, plant and maintain rockeries, moraines and wall gardens.

360 pages: 33 illustrations.

American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

even immigrant plants, many species are now making a gallant last stand in the face of extermination. If some of them are to be saved, it must be through the prompt action of our people. We must learn how to propagate and grow all worthwhile species, and the purpose of this book is to give others, in plain, non-technical language some of the knowledge of wildflower requirements which I have learned during the last ten years."

Mr. Aiken has garnished his book with as fine a collection of photographs on the subject as has been seen. The plants in many instances are shown in their natural environment, with sharp detail, which adds appreciably to the value of the illustrations, for they will aid the grower in reproducing the conditions under which the plants thrive. There are forty full-page plates treating over 100 plants.

Soils, environment, propagation and planting are covered in two chapters, while four are devoted to orchids, with the trailing arbutus, violets, trilliums, phloxes, lilies, the fringed gentian, wild asters and ferns each being given a chapter. In addition, groups of plants found in a similar environment are treated under such headings as, "Along the Woodland Pathway," "Flowers of the Fields" and "Roadside Neighbors." Four chapters are used for bog, water and allied plants.

There are 122 pages, including indexes of both common and scientific names. With the rapidly mounting interest in native plants by the so-called amateur gardeners, this book should get a real

reception from them. In addition, commercial growers should be preparing to meet the increasing demand for this type of material, and this volume written by a nurseryman will be of great assistance to them in working up their stock. The book is available through the American Nurseryman at the publishers' price, \$2.15, postpaid.

#### CLARKE'S NEW PARTNERSHIP.

For the past twelve years the two firms, Clarke Nursery Co. and W. B. Clarke & Son, San Jose, Cal., although closely related and under the common management of W. B. Clarke, have been under different ownership and have been operated as distinct units. A new partnership has been formed, consisting of W. B. Clarke, J. F. Clarke and W. C. Borchers, which has taken over and now owns all property, bulbs, nursery stock, contracts, accounts and assets of every kind formerly belonging to the two firms and has assumed all their liabilities. The new partnership will henceforth conduct the two formerly separate businesses as one combined unit under the firm name of W. B. Clarke & Co.

"This change will enable us to operate far more smoothly and efficiently and will also save our customers the bother of carrying two separate accounts," W. B. Clarke announces. "Our nursery has not been allowed to deteriorate during the recent depression. Our stock for the coming season is the best we have ever had and was never in better condition. We sincerely thank the customers of both the former concerns and hope for a continuance of their patronage, which we shall certainly strive to merit."

#### McFARLAND GIVEN MEDAL.

In recognition of his work in advancing the interests of horticulture, Dr. J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa., has been awarded the George Robert White gold medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. This medal is at the present time the highest award given to any person for horticultural efforts. It has been awarded annually since 1909 to many of the outstanding horticulturists of America, England and France.

The first award was made in 1909, to the late Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum. Since that time the medal has been awarded to Victor Lemoine, Nancy, France; to the late Dr. Ernest Henry Wilson; to the late Dr. Walter Van Fleet; to Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, of Cornell University; to Dr. Frederick V. Coville, of the United States Department of Agriculture; to Pierre S. DuPont, Wilmington, Del., for the establishment of the great gardens at Longwood, Pa., and to a number of other eminent horticulturists.

The award now comes to Dr. McFarland for his lectures and writings on horticultural subjects, for his efforts in behalf of horticultural advancement, for his high achievements in many fields of endeavor and for his outstanding work as a horticultural printer and publisher.

The medal presented by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was made possible in 1909 by George Robert White, Boston, who set aside a sum

of money, the income from which was to be used in adequate acknowledgment of the activities of any man or woman, commercial firm or institution in the United States or any other country who has done most in recent years to advance interest in horticulture. The medal was designed by John Flanagan, is of coined gold and weighs eight and one-half ounces.

#### CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

[In writing for a copy of any of the catalogues reviewed below, please mention that you saw it described in American Nurseryman.]

Woodacres, Boise, Ida.—Fred B. Wood's offers of perennial seeds, including a number of special strains in such items as lupines, delphinium, aquilegia, etc.

D. H. Snowberger, Payette, Ida.—List of native plants, shrubs, lilies and seeds, including nine items to be released in the fall of 1934. New items will appeal to seekers for novelties.

Boyd Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn.—Fall planting guide for retail trade, urging planting of forest tree seedlings in particular.

Evans Gardens, Santa Monica, Cal.—A well printed descriptive folder, offering an extensive list of rare and unusual plants from all parts of the world. With few exceptions, the foreword states, the plants are very rare or entirely new introductions in California. There are 231 items fully described, including twenty-two herbaceous and tuberous or bulbous-rooted plants.

T. Klyson, Crichton, Ala.—Wholesale price list of nursery items particularly suitable for lining out in mild climates. *Asaleas indicum*, *Kurume* and *Kaempferi* are well represented and the cultural directions are explicit. The beginning of a check list of camellias, with seven illustrations depicting types, is a feature of the catalogue. *Magnolias*, palms and evergreens are other specialties.

Isaac Langley Williams, Exeter, N. H.—Wholesale price list of hardy native lilies, orchids, ferns, aquatic and bog plants and wild flowers collected by Mr. Williams. Rock garden items are indicated.

A SALES yard and an office have been established at Ocean avenue and Third street, Laguna Beach, Cal., by K. T. Wilcox & Son, nurserymen of Laguna Beach for eight years.

KNIGHT PEARCY and H. L. Pearcey, nurserymen of Salem, Ore., have opened a sales yard at 474 South Commercial street, Salem, where bulbs will be handled as well as nursery stock.

#### — in 1934

Gardening is more strongly established than ever as an element of the American home—the depression has interested the public in the development of home surroundings.

Trees, shrubs, perennials—all kinds of ornamental plant materials—will meet improved demand. Not just the few standard things the real estate developers planted—but a diversity of the better varieties that appeal to the initiated.

To keep you posted on these things—what they are, where to be had, how to be grown—is to be a special part of the editorial program of THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN in 1934.

The magazine will continue to be "The Mirror of the Nursery Industry," reflecting the news, opinions and activities of the industry as in the past thirty years.

Subscription price: \$2.00 per year. Published twice a month. Advertising rates on request.

#### AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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Nursery Tools, Leonard Full-stripped Spades, Kunde Knives and Shears, Budding Supplies. Free 80-page wholesale catalogue illustrates 600 tools.

A. M. Leonard & Son, Piqua, Ohio.

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Lining Out Stock—Conn. Valley Grown We call your attention to the partial list of L. O. S. we have ready for immediate or spring shipment. All stock has been well cared for and is in fine thrifty condition. Write for complete list of more than 100 popular varieties.

Ampelopsis Veitchii	1 yr. Sdigs.
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Berberis Thunbergii	2 yr. Sdigs.
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Cydonia Japonica	1 yr. Sdigs.
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Rosa Multiflora Japonica	1 yr. Sdigs.
Evonymus Carrierei	3 yr. Trans.
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Evonymus Radicans	3 yr. Trans.
Evonymus Radicans Var. R. C.	3 yr. Trans.
Evonymus Vegetus	R. C. & 3 yr. Trans.
Juniper Horizontalis	2 yr. Trans.
Juniper, Irish	2 in. Pots
Juniper Pfitzeriana	R. C. & 2 1/2 in. Pots
Juniper Stricta	2 1/2 in. Pots
Picea Amorica	3 yr. Sdigs.
Pinus Mughus	3 yr. Sdigs. & 4 yr. Trans.
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Taxus Cuspida	2 yr. Trans.
Taxus Cuspida Capitata	3 yr. Trans.

C. E. Wilson & Company, Inc., Manchester, Conn.

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Changes in the past three years have made your old mailing list out of date, no matter how good it was. You can save on postage and printing in mailings to the trade this season by addressing only those whose orders you want and whose orders are worth having.

From our current credit reports we have compiled a list of florists, nurserymen and seedsmen that includes just such names and only them. Each name is rated as "Good" or "Fair." Each name is also marked with the branch of the industry: Florist wholesale, Florist retail, Florist grower, Nurseryman retail, Nurseryman wholesale, Seedsmen, Grower of outdoor flowers, Bulb grower.

No such list is obtainable elsewhere at any price. It is offered you at a low charge because we know many firms want it—they need it vitally at this time. One mailing will save the cost of the list. The credit information will save it many times thereafter.

Names are listed alphabetically by towns in each state. You can buy the list by states at the rate of \$1.00 per hundred names (minimum charge, \$5.00). Send a list of the states you want, and we will immediately forward the list with invoice to cover.

**Complete List (4,631 names) \$25.00**

**National Nurserymen's Credit Bureau, Inc.**  
612 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

State	names
Alabama	41
Arizona	7
Arkansas	22
California	130
Colorado	40
Connecticut	135
Delaware	20
District of Columbia	10
Florida	62
Georgia	51
Idaho	17
Illinois	280
Indiana	152
Iowa	97
Kansas	66
Kentucky	48
Louisiana	26
Maine	27
Maryland	85
Massachusetts	179
Michigan	211
Minnesota	84
Mississippi	15
Missouri	129
Montana	13
Nevada	2
Nebraska	70
New Hampshire	12
New Jersey	264
New Mexico	6
New York	675
North Carolina	76
North Dakota	7
Ohio	480
Oklahoma	43
Oregon	48
Pennsylvania	459
Rhode Island	58
South Carolina	24
South Dakota	11
Tennessee	42
Texas	92
Utah	23
Virginia	66
Vermont	16
Washington	66
West Virginia	29
Wisconsin	115
Wyoming	2
Total	4,631